

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrears are paid, and if payment be made to an age, for two numbers more than have been recd.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1838.

A CARD.

WILLIAM NOYES presents his grateful thanks to his old friends and patrons of the Maine Farmer, for the faithful aid which he has received from them heretofore. Having disposed of his interest in the Farmer to Mr. MARCIAN SEAVEY, who will take charge of the publication in future, he begs leave to recommend him to the favorable consideration of his friends.

As it is very desirable for him to arrange his affairs, he would respectfully solicit the early attention of those who are in arrears to him. He will be found at the Maine Farmer office, where he will be extremely happy to hear from them as soon as possible.

Commencement of the 6th Volume.

Next to a kind Providence which has thus far sustained us in health, and enabled us to continue our labors to the present time, we ought to thank the friends and patrons of the Farmer for their aid in the cause of Agriculture. The MAINE FARMER has been five years in existence, and now commences its 6th Volume. It will be seen by our readers, that Mr. NOYES, the former publisher, has made some new arrangements, and that Mr. SEAVEY takes charge of the Farmer as publisher. In order to make the paper as acceptable and as useful as our limited means will allow, it is well known to you that an additional department in which such information was to be given, as should enable every one to do such town business as well as that pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace, &c. &c. were added.

For a while this was necessarily suspended; but such arrangements have now been made, that it will continue regularly, as well as much other valuable matter relative to the great and important subject of Education, and the general training of the young and inexperienced mind.

In looking back upon the short period of time which has elapsed, since this publication was commenced, and comparing the state of things then, with the present, we cannot but feel encouraged to believe that some good has been effected; and such good as will be permanent—good which will continue in action, and aid in future developments of the resources which constitute the strength and greatness of our State. However slow may be our progress, we are, nevertheless, as a State, marching

forward with a strong and a sure pace. Our State must rise, and it will rise in proportion as its energies are directed with intelligence and discretion. It is rising in point of numbers, for although many good men have left us to seek new adventures in other lands and other climes, we have nevertheless an increase of numerical strength. It is rising in Enterprise. The various causes which press men into activity, from that of stern necessity to that of love of wealth, and the ease as well as power which this passion holds out to its votaries, are ever active among us, and are continually pressing us as a people, naturally active, into new pursuits and new undertakings, which serve to build us up—enlarge our borders—and establish us on a broader and a firmer basis. Our State is rising in respect—for this plain reason: she is beginning to respect herself. She is beginning to realize her young and uncrippled powers, and she is beginning to feel that she has that within her which will sustain her, however high and elevated may be her aim.

Should we not, therefore, deem it a duty,—should not every citizen deem it his imperious duty, to aid in this march of improvement, and look upon himself as called upon, personally and individually, to contribute all in his power to sustain her in such a position as will redound to her honor? If he does not, we look upon him in that light, and beg leave to urge upon him every consideration that shall prompt him to such action, as will tend to insure the results in question.

We urge it upon you to aid in making the State the very first in the Union, for intelligence. And this must be done by making yourself intelligent in the highest degree,—by cultivating the talent which the Almighty has given you, and cultivating the powers of your mind, to the utmost extent.

We call upon you to aid in making the State the first in the Union, for decision, and honesty of purpose. And this can easily be done, by disciplining your own minds in these things, and training yourselves in the paths of unswerving and undeviating rectitude.

We call upon you to aid in rendering the State the first in the Union for moral courage. And this can be done by assuming that lofty stand yourselves—by carefully discriminating between the right and wrong, and living up to the dictates of conscience, thus enlightened—and fearlessly advocating the right, regardless of the sneers, the scoffs, or even the lawless violence of the deluded and unprincipled. Do these things, and our State will indeed become the true Polar Star of the Union. Agriculture, the Arts, Commerce, Humanity, Philanthropy, Patriotism,—every thing that can adorn a people—every thing that can honor a people and make them happy, will prevail and flourish.

EAST WINTHROP AGAINST THE CORDWAINERS OF ALL CREATION. — Mr. HARRISON PARLIN, of East Winthrop, bottomed ten pairs of men's thick boots, in ten hours and thirty-seven minutes,—and did the same in a neat and workmanlike manner.—We stump the tapsters of Massachusetts, and Little Rhode Island to boot, to beat this.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the premium awarded by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, for Silk

Hose, the name of the successful competitor was incorrectly stated. It should be Miss HANNAH ALLEN, of Vassalboro'.

The inquiries of "a subscriber" were received after our legal department was made up for this week, but they shall be answered in our next.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Fattening Animals—Query.

MR. HOLMES:—It is agreed that an animal thrives and fattens according to the richness or nutritive qualities of his food,—if it is of a kind suited to the creature it is given to,—and provided it is not given in too great quantities, or is not so rich and luxurious as to produce *loathing or clogging*, as we say.

Now suppose a kind of food is given, not very nutritive, or rich, it will produce flesh to a certain degree, and then all has been done that the animal will do as to fattening—though he may still grow.—You now give the animal another kind, no richer, or more nutritive; and, aside from the fact, that most, or all animals love *change of Diet*, even if it is poorer than the usual food, and not so well liked to dwell on,—it will carry the animal forward, as to fattening, no farther;—as, for instance, I have a fat swine, made so by corn or pea meal: I stop such feed, and give oats or potatoes, and the animal falls off as to flesh; and if I have a creature thus made fat on corn or pea meal, I would not furnish a basket for any one afterwards to carry oats and potatoes to it.

The above ideas are merely introductory to the following question: Will the two articles of food mentioned as not being very, but equally rich, become more nutritive, or richer,—or in other words, fat the animal higher, by compounding or mixing them—(aside from the love of change for a short time)?

Will some of your correspondents be pleased to let me hear from them on this subject? N. O.

Use of Lime for preserving Fences and Buildings.

MR. HOLMES:—Calling sometime since on a friend of mine, who is a curious observer of things, he communicated to me, among other items of information, his method of painting, or rather whitewashing his buildings, to preserve them from decay. I was so much interested by its simplicity, as well as cheapness, that I took a memorandum at the time, of the materials used, expense, &c.

The materials are common salt and lime. Put about a quart of salt to a pail full of water,—or rather as much as the water will dissolve. Then add fresh slacked lime—enough to give the proper consistency to apply with a brush. It must not be too thick, as that will cause it to peel off—and it will be necessary to put on two coats. He says, you may add paints, if you please, to give it a different color. The whole expense of the materials, and putting on the same, would not exceed two dollars and fifty cents, for a house, 36 feet long, 18 wide, and 18 high.

I find also, in looking over my papers, in the New-York Farmer for April, 1836, the following recipe, for an "incombustible wash for buildings,"

to render them fire-proof; and also a coating for brick work, to render it impervious to water."

Proportion for five gallons.—"The basis is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water in a tub, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine sieve to obtain the flour of the same. Six quarts of lime, and one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean;—then add to the five gallons, one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added,—four quarts of fine sand, or hard wood ashes, say hickory. You may add any coloring matter that your taste may dictate. It should then be applied with a brush; and it will, it is said, look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It will stop the small leaks, prevent the moss from growing, and render the part painted with it, incombustible.

J. H. J.

Peru, Jan., 1838.

P. S. The 6 quarts of lime, I suppose is for 5 gallons.

The Duty of our Legislature—License Laws.

MR. HOLMES:—I notice some of your correspondents are suggesting, modestly, what they suppose the Legislature of this State ought to do, the present session. Will they give me leave to put the following problems?

1st. Which has been the most destructive or injurious to mankind, within the limits of the United States, for the last century, the use of *Ardent* or *Distilled Liquors*, or *Theft* and *Robbery*, not produced by them?

2d. If Drunkenness has done almost infinitely more harm to society, why has the law been severe (as it ought to be) in punishing theft and robbery and licensed the sale of that which is the cause of the other?

3d. Has not the license, above named, given employment to many unprincipled Shantee-keepers, who might have been employed in some useful business?

4th. Which is worse, in the view of Heaven, he who furnishes the means of drunkenness, or he who gets Drunk, because he has a desire for Liquor?

5th. As a closing question, I ask you, Gentlemen, if you should rise, without having put an end to the sale of what has proved so ruinous, (I mean by passing a proper and judicious bill,) could you go home guiltless? And, I add, if you should, by law, stop its sale in small quantities, except by Physicians and Apothecaries, licensed by the Selectmen of the towns where they reside, of good standing and character, who should be bound by oath, to vend it only to such as they believe use it medically, externally, or in the arts, you would do everlasting honor to yourselves, and the State, as the first who had moral courage to do it; and would be entitled to the thanks of every one, except drunkards, shantee-keepers, and such as keep their company.

No SHANTEE-KEEPER.

FOOD.

It appears to be a wise dispensation of Providence, that has provided that each step in the advance and development of matter, shall furnish the means of a higher and more supplicated material existence. This truth can be distinctly traced in every species of organization, but in none more conclusively than in those which are intended for food, or a supply of nutrition to animals and man. The ox could not appropriate the simple elements that constitute flesh and bones directly from the soil; it was necessary that the vegetable organization should intervene, to take up and prepare these elements for his use; and man, omnivorous as he is, shows little inclination to resort to herbage when he can get roast beef, and the example of Nebuchadnezzar in going to grass, has as yet obtained but few followers.

That man was destined to eat meat, is demonstrated from his anatomical conformation; and such destination agreeing with his inclination, it is probably, in spite of fashionable lectures on vegetable diet, that he will eat meat whenever it can be procured, which fortunately for the laboring man of this country, is very easily done. Such being the case, it becomes an important question in domestic economy, so to cook or prepare this essential part of sustenance, so as to have it the most nutritious, and at the same time waste the least in cooking.

Flesh, in all its varieties of muscle, membrane, and tissues, is composed of *gelatine*, *fibrine*, *albumine* and *ozmazome*; but these principles do not exist in all flesh in the same proportions, and they vary according to the age and species of the animal. Gelatine abounds in young animals—in older ones fibrine prevails. Albumine is found more or less in all. Ozmazome is scarcely present in the flesh that is white, as veal and pullets, but in beef or full grown animals, is abundant. To this last substance broth owes its color, its aromatic odor and agreeable flavor. To the proper proportion and combination of these substances the nutritive properties of flesh are owing, and when these are destroyed or dissipated in cooking, the value of meat for food is in the same proportion lessened.

Meat is usually prepared for food by boiling or roasting, yet whatever the mode may be, there must be some loss, consisting chiefly of juices, soluble matter, and fat. Professor Wallace of Edinburgh, instituted a series of experiments to ascertain the relative amount of loss by the processes of boiling or roasting, and admitting the quantity of bone in each case to be the same, which was the fact, the result was as follows:

100 pounds of beef lost in boiling,	26 1-2 lbs.
100 do do in roasting,	32 "
100 do do in baking,	30 "
100 do of legs of mutton, averaging nine and a half lbs. each, lost in boiling,	21 1-2 "
100 lbs. shoulders of mutton, averaging ten lbs. each, lost in roasting,	31 1-3 "
100 lbs. of loins of mutton, averaging eight and three-fourth lbs. lost in roasting,	35 1-2 "
100 lbs. necks of mutton, averaging ten pounds each, lost in roasting,	32 1-3 "

By these experiments it appears that in boiling beef or mutton, the loss is less than in roasting; and that meat loses in the cooking from one-fifth to one-third its weight. The average loss in boiling and roasting, according to Professor Wallace, was 28 per cent, but while legs of mutton only lost 21 pounds in boiling per hundred, loins of mutton in roasting lost per hundred 35 pounds.

In preparing his volume on Domestic Economy for Lardner's Cyclopaedia, Professor Donovan instituted a more extensive and rigorous set of experiments, in order to ascertain the actual loss in cooking by different methods and the cost to the consumer of each lb. of meat of the various kinds divested of bone, and purchased for cooking at the usual market price. This examination gave rise to some curious results, embodied in a table, a few items of which we have selected as showing the difference in price between raw and cooked food, and the average loss in cooking.

Kinds of food	Cost per lb. raw.	Cost per lb. cooked.	Loss per cent. in cooking.
Salted beef boiled,	9d	7 3-4d	14
Salted brisket of beef boiled,	9	8 1-2	18
Legs of mutton do	8	10	10
Salt pork, do	8	10 1-2	13
Shoulders of mutton roasted,	7	11	28
Ribs of beef do	8	11	18
Legs of mutton do	8	12	21
Sirloin of beef do	8	13	20
Haunch of venison	—	46	—
Woodcocks do	—	192	—
Quails do	—	288	—

In the experiments the meat was carefully dissected from the bones, so as to ascertain the exact amount of flesh, and the loss in cooking, and consequently the difference in price before and after. In summing up his results Mr. Donovan says: "It appears that the flesh of a woodcock sometimes cost 16s. per pound. But the flesh of the quail is

still more expensive. This bird fattened is frequently sold at 3s. d. when allowance is made for the loss in cooking and the bones, the meat may be estimated two ounces, which brings the cost of the roe flesh to £1 4s. per pound, (or about six dollars) Those to whom such morsels are necessary are not to be envied." The price of venison sked does not vary much from one dollar a pound; dear buying surfeits we should think.

From those experiments of Messrs. Wallace and Donovan, it is clear that where economy is consulted the great part of the meat cooked will be boiled; as this is decidedly less than by roasting, and experience has shown it nearly or quite as digestible nutritious when cooked in this way as in another. In whatever way flesh is cooked, it should be done; but this does not mean that it should be roasted, or fried, or baked to scraps. Cooked properly, it is more easily digested, and far more nutritious, and the loss is generally less, than when devoured raw as with the Abyssinian, or roe to a crisp as is the custom in Turkey. Everything that relates to domestic economy should attract the notice of the farmer; and where flesh is much an article of food and of comfort as with us, the daily saving that may be effected by being in preference to roasting should not be overlooked. The rich may be allowed to consult their appetite at the expense of their health if they choose; that man is fortunate who is able to gratify the first without endangering the last.—*Genesee Farmer*.

THE WHEAT CROP FOR 1835-6-7.

Statements of our left at Albany, Troy and Schenectady, from 1st September to the close of navigation in the year 1835-36-7—

1835.	1836.	1837.
590,213	457,040	728,839 bbls.

The wheat coming to Albany and Troy is included in the above estimate at the rate of five bushels for a barrel of flour.

The above statement shows the quantity of flour arriving at the water, from the first of September, when the new crop commences coming to market, to the close of navigation, in each of the last three years. The quantity coming to tide water for this period in 1837, is greater by 138,626 barrels than for the same period in 1835,—and it exceeds the quantity coming to market in the fall of 1836 by 181,700 barrels. The average price of flour during the navigation season in 1835 was \$6 50—in 1836 \$ and in 1837 it has probably been about \$9, per barrel. At these prices, the quantity brought to market after harvest and during the continuance of canal navigation, in each of the years before referred to, will yield to the flour merchants the following sums, viz:

1835—500,213 barrels at \$6 50—\$3,336,384
1836—557,010 " at 9 00—\$5,413,365
1837—728,830 " at 9 00—\$6,559,551

The crop of 1836, that is, the wheat and flour coming to market from the first of Sept. 1836, to the 21st of Aug. 1837, is less by 384,000 barrels of flour, than the product of the previous crop of 1835. But with an importation from foreign countries of several millions of bushels of wheat and other grains, and with an abundant crop of wheat and all the coarser grains, as well as of every description of vegetable food, and with nearly 730,000 barrels of flour already in market from the wheat crop of 1837, can the present high prices be maintained? Since 1814 the price of flour has nearly doubled. Can those who are interested in the flour trade explain the cause of this enormous increase?

On the Acclimation of Seeds, Foreign Vegetables, &c.

MR. COLE:—I think the subject of acclimating Seeds and Trees is one of considerable importance. Many valuable seeds and plants can be introduced by the attention of our Consuls, Missionaries, and friends of American enterprise abroad. Perhaps it is not generally known how much we are indebted to Asia and the southern part of Europe for many of the useful vegetables that go so far to support life. From the valley of the Euphrates we derived all the succulent and nutritious vegetables, and even the farinaceous grains appertain to the same region. Our corn, our fruit, our vegetables, our roots, have all travelled with man from Mesopotamia. The cares of man have inclined and nat-

uralized them to countries so far distant and different from their native clime. We are raising plants which care and cultivation have rendered easy. Melons and peaches, with many of the more tender plants and fruits, once almost tropical have reached the 45th degree of latitude in perfection, and are found even in 50 deg. Rice has travelled from the tropics to 30 deg. The grape has reached 50 deg. The orange, lemon, and sugar-cane, strictly tropical, grow well in Florida and Louisiana, and up to 31 1-2 degrees.

Annual plants grown for roots, and vegetables, and grain, go still farther north. The beans, pumpkins, potatoes, peas, cabbages, lettuce, and many others, thrive in any latitude where man plants and cherishes them. I do not suppose that we are possessed of all the useful plants, which contribute to the support of life and comfort of man. Much can yet be done in introducing the productions of other climes. It is a subject worthy the attention of all Americans abroad. The gorgeous flowers of China may yet find a place in the open border of a New England garden. The fruits and plants of southern latitudes we may expect to see beautifying our orchards and gardens.—Much may be done in acclimation by bringing to light facts such as we are already acquainted with. Botanists, also, might undertake to examine the structure of plants with a view to their different sensibilities of temperature.

I hope some of your correspondents will favor us with any information upon this subject they are possessed of.—*Yankee Far.*

Contagious Typhus among Cattle.

Such is the name given by Professor Delafond of the veterinary school, at Alfort, to a disease among cattle, the history of which, from its first well authenticated appearance about a hundred years since, he has been engaged in investigating, and which at each periodic return appears to have been as fatal to cattle as the black death, small pox, plague, and cholera, have proved to the human race.

The best accounts of the upizootic typhus, makes it to originate in Hungary in 1711, whence it spread into Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Piedmont, Holland, France and England; taking about 7 years in its circuit, and setting at defiance every effort made to check its advance. In Piedmont 80,000 cattle died in a few months; in Holland more than 200,000 beast perished; and in the other countries it visited, it was equally fatal, the total number destroyed during the seven years being estimated at more than 600,000.

Twenty years afterwards the same disease appeared in Bohemia, among the cattle collected for the use of the French army in the siege of Prague. It again overrun Europe, taking nearly the same course as before, and was conveyed from Holland to England. All the skill of the most celebrated physicians of Europe was put in requisition to arrest its ravages, but without the least effect; and when after ten years it ceased of itself, it was estimated that not less than three millions had been swept away.

During the next twenty years Europe was free from this epidemic, but in 1771 it reappeared in Holland and committed the most dreadful ravages. In one year in the province of Friedland 96,000 cattle died; in South Holland 115,665; in North Holland, 225,831; and it spread into Flanders and France, but the whole number of cattle that died in these countries was never correctly estimated. Scarcely cattle enough however were left to till the soil, and on the borders of the Mediterranean, which had escaped the last visitation, more than 150,000 cattle died.

During the wars of the French Republic, in 1793, 4, and 5, and of which Italy was the principal theatre, the typhus again broke out, and following the course of the armies, destroyed in a few years 3,500,000 cattle. 1790 it appeared among the cattle collected for the French army of the Rhine, and spread with frightful rapidity over the departments of that part of France, and part of Holland, destroying not less than 200,000 cattle. At this time a detailed calculation, made from authenticated statements, was made by Dr. Faust, and it appeared by these returns, that the number that had perished in Belgium and France alone, since its appearance in 1711, was not less than ten millions.

In 1814-15 the combined armies arrived in

France, with their hordes of Hungarian bullocks, and contagious typhus soon broke out and spread with fatal rapidity. The return of peace, however, checked its progress, and it soon disappeared, since which time it has scarcely been heard of as epidemic, in any country.

The researches of the Professor have established the following facts; 1st. That from 1711 to 1814 contagious typhus has appeared about once in twenty-three years. 2d. That on appearance it seems to have arrived in the train of Hungarian cattle. 3d. That it is strictly contagious, and spread in this way alone.

Wherever war long continues to rage, typhus fever breaks out among cattle. These two destroyers of men and cattle appear in some manner inseparable. A comparison of the times specified above as the period of its ravages, with the history of the same time will fully establish these facts. The causes of this connexion between the march of armies, and the propagation of the typhus have been detailed with great force in a report by M. Roder. Crowded together in large masses—breathing an impure and vitiated air—forced to make long and fatiguing marches—at one time sleeping in the cold open air, and then crammed into stables or enclosures—forced by thirst to drink at times of the most impure and stagnant water—their food scarce, or of a bad quality, it is scarcely possible they should escape typhus; or that when once the disease has originated, it should become fatally contagious.

In the origin and spread of this disease, the farmer will find a strong argument for the necessity of regular feeding, pure water, free ventilation, and plenty of room for his flocks and herds, if he would avoid the origin or spread of disease among them. American farmers are unacquainted with many of the diseases that exist in the older countries of Europe; but there can be no doubt that fatal diseases among sheep and swine in this country may be sometimes traced to the same causes designated above, viz. crowded enclosures and impure air; errors, which, wherever they exist, should be carefully corrected.—*Genesee Far.*

Interesting to Farmers.

An English paper relates that a practical farmer at the annual dinner of the Preston Agricultural Society, gave some account of various interesting discoveries in farming, particularly as related to the economy of seeds. He said that he had always been of opinion that much less seed than was generally used for grain would answer the purpose. With this impression, he made experiments upon different portions of the ground. He had planted at the rate of one grain of wheat to a square foot, or nine grains to a square yard. In several instances one grain had produced thirty eight stems, in others rather less, but in all a crop amply sufficient. He had also examined the heads, and found that one head contained as many as forty-two grains. The general result of his calculation showed a produce at the rate of forty-two bushels per statute acre. There were 4640 grains in half a pound of wheat, and thus, according to the proportion he had named, 4 lbs. 10 oz. of seed would be sufficient for a statute acre. This he thought was a subject deserving the attention of Agriculturists. He had this year drilled three acres of wheat at the rate of six bushels for three acres, in rows of from twelve to thirteen inches asunder, and though this was only a small extent following out the former experiment, yet it would be a guide to the principle.

There is much truth in the following advice, given in the Boston Courier; and it might be adopted with benefit in our sections of the country, as well as New-England.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

ADVICE GRATIS.

A few days ago we heard a hearty and thrifty looking farmer inquiring, in a store in State-street, if the gentleman knew of a place in a store where he could put one of his sons. At the risk of being thought impertinent, we asked him if he knew of a place in the country, where a boy was wanted to turn up the sod. He said he did not then; he wanted a hand a while ago, but he hired this man, pointing to his companion, a hale, hearty man of thirty-five.—This led to some further conversation in which we learned, that the farmer thought it best

to send his sons into the city to learn to trade, particularly if they were not of stout constitutions, and supply their places by hiring men to work on his farm.

In this opinion the honest farmer is by no means singular, but we apprehend that the advocates of his doctrine lie under a sad mistake. The love of speculation, and the hopes of accumulating an independent fortune, or, at least, a competency, without actual personal labor, are the curse of New-England.—To country boys at 15 or 16, the difficulties of trade and the dangerous uncertainties of shop-keeping are inconceivable. They see nothing but ease and happiness in the employment of the well-dressed clerks of the counting house, and forthwith they must leave the farm, where money is turned up in every furrow, and health sparkles on every blade of grass, to throw away half a dozen years of the spring of life behind a counter. Their minority is closed, and they must then enter upon the world with little or no improvement in their moral, intellectual and physical habits, with no capital, but their integrity and good name, (if luckily they have been able to pass through such a dangerous apprenticeship without loss of these qualities,) wherewith to commence business, and with the knowledge of no profession, but one that is full of competitors, and which offers them no prospect of independence. The city is crowded with shop-keepers, and there is no branch of what may be called trade that is not overdone. If a young man obtains credit for a small stock of dry goods, or hardware, or groceries, ten chances to one he is unable to meet the first payment, and if he should be so fortunate as to have turned his stock and made a small profit by the revolution, the second or third period of payment finds him, unprepared, and he must either clear out (as the phrase is) and seek a living at New-York or some other remoter place, or he must write "Agent," under his name, on the sign, and struggle with his debts and his bad luck a little longer. The result of this latter arrangement need not be told. Every body knows how few of those who fail, ever recover the shock which broken credit produces; and how hard it is for an "Agent," of this description, ever to recover the character of a principal.

How happy would it be for hundreds and thousands of our young men, if they could be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital, than as many thousands of dollars procured by writing their names at the bottom of a negotiable note; and what years of misery might be saved, if men would believe that a dollar actually earned by honorable and healthful labor, as farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation.

Advantages of our State—its Resources.

Dr. Jackson in his late lectures before the Lyceum in this city, mentioned the fact that a person can go within fifteen miles of any point in Maine, by water. There is not another State in the Union so well watered, for all the purposes of art and agriculture, as Maine; and bye and bye, we hope to witness a State pride, and a system of public improvements that shall develop the richness, and prove the greatness of this State.

The Geological Survey which has been in progress for the last two years, is but the dawning of a better day; and we hope to see it continued, until the whole State shall be examined. Then, let it be followed by an Agricultural Survey, similar to the one now going on in Massachusetts. It is only the poorest part of Maine that has yet been settled, and her rich agricultural resources have been shamefully underrated. A better knowledge of the State would be obtained, and greater confidence in its richness established, if men of intelligence would consent to give the press the knowledge they have on the subject. In other States every effort is made to keep the people informed of their resources, while in Maine, it is considered a sort of virtue, to keep all information on the resources of the State in the dark.—*Bangor Mec. & Far.*

Going the Figure.—A prisoner at the Wayne Co. (Ind.) jail, recently broke through the wall of his cell, and afterwards robbed the desk of the jailor of \$15, to pay his travelling expenses.

Flour was selling at Cincinnati, Jan. 29, at \$5.62 a barrel, wheat at \$1.12 a bushel, and lard 6 cents a pound.

LEGAL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a number of communications, relating to transactions which are not within the bounds prescribed in our prospectus. We should not, however, be averse to giving information upon some of them, if it were not that it would be opening a door which we cannot close again at pleasure. For if we once exceed our bounds to oblige one subscriber, we must do the same to another, and we should never find an end to answering questions of this character. We therefore conclude to confine ourselves to the objects pointed out in our prospectus. And that there may be no misunderstanding in future, we republish the following extract from it.

"A part of our object is to point out the power and duty of town, parish and school district officers of all stations and grades, Coroners, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c. with forms for bonds of all kinds; articles of agreements, and all kinds of writings necessary in the transaction of common business, with such directions as will enable any man to make them himself. We shall in all cases give answers through the paper according to the best authority to any question relating to the above matters that may be proposed to us.

"In short, we intend to make our paper, in addition to what it now is, a medium through which farmers, mechanics, traders, and even school-boys, can qualify themselves not only to do their own business, but to perform the duties of any office that they may be called to fill in the district, town or parish, in which they live."

It will readily be perceived that subjects, such as the rights of owners to build dams,—flow land, or retain water to the damage of their neighbors;—the right one man has to expel another from land by virtue of a bond;—a breach of marriage contract—with half a dozen similar inquiries, which lay upon our table, are all beyond our limits, and depend so much upon the evidence in the cases that no opinion can be given that can be depended upon.

In all these cases we advise our friends to select two judicious, disinterested men, and let them select a third, who shall enter upon and view the premises—hear the witnesses, and decide between you and your neighbors. If you go to law, you have got to leave it to twelve men, and the opinion of three, who can view the premises, is as likely to be correct as the opinion of twelve, who draw their conclusion from the evidence only, and save a large amount that will be otherwise paid in the form of Lawyer's fees, if you should determine to have your disputes legally settled. Justice is what all law aims at as an end, and if we can get JUSTICE without law, it is much better than to get LAW, without justice.

We have already published the necessary forms and directions for Referees.

COUNTY ROADS.

A law passed March 9, 1832, provides that County Commissioners, after notifying towns and persons interested, may go on and view the route mentioned in the petition for a highway, and if, after such view and a hearing of the parties and their witnesses, which hearing shall be at the time and place of such view, and at some convenient place in the vicinity after such view, they shall judge the same to be of common convenience and necessity, they or a majority of them shall have the power to lay out, alter or discontinue such highway or common road or any part thereof; and shall estimate the damages, if any, which any person or corporation may sustain by reason of the laying out, alter-

ation or discontinuance of such highway or common road, and shall make a correct return of their doings under their hands with an accurate plan or description of said highway or common road, so laid out, altered or discontinued to the regular session of said County Commissioners' Court, held next after such proceedings shall have been had and finished, and shall cause the same to be duly recorded. And every road so laid out, returned and recorded shall be known as a public highway.

Sec. 1 of a law passed March 17, 1835, provides, That whenever the County Commissioners in any county, shall, upon petition therefor, have laid out or altered any highway or any town way, and shall order their return therefor to be recorded, they shall also cause to be entered of record, that the original petition upon which their proceedings are founded, is continued and to be continued until their second next regular session to be holden thereafter, and all persons or corporations aggrieved by the decision of the County Commissioners in estimating damages, shall present their petitions for redress, at the first or said second next regular session, and if no such petition be then presented, the proceedings upon said original petition shall be considered as closed, and so entered of record, and all claims for damages, other than those awarded by the County Commissioners, shall be and remain forever barred; but if any petition be presented as aforesaid, for increase of damages, by reason of laying out said road, and a committee be appointed or jury ordered thereon, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners still further to continue the original petition upon their docket from term to term, till the committee or jury shall make their return of damages, and if the report of said committee, or verdict of the jury be accepted by the County Commissioners, then the record of the proceedings upon said original petition shall be considered as completed and not before, and there shall be allowed to owners of lands, over which the road was laid out, twelve months from the day on which all proceedings on the original petition are closed, to take off their wood, timber and trees, also to the county or town liable for the same, a time not exceeding two years, within which to pay all damages which may then appear of record to be due by reason of laying out such road, and to the county, town or plantation through which the road is laid out, a time not exceeding three years, within which to open and make the same; but if upon inspection of said report or verdict, the County Commissioners shall be of opinion that the road laid out by them ought not to be opened and made, subject to such high damages, to be paid by the county or town, liable for the same, as are awarded in said report or verdict, it shall be their duty not to accept and approve such report and verdict concerning damages, but instead thereof to enter under the original petition, and as a part of the record thereon, that the said road is for the reason aforesaid, discontinued; and the county or town, in such case, shall be liable for no damages, by reason of said original petition, and the proceedings thereon; but the county or town liable therefor shall pay the reasonable expense of the committee or jury for estimating and returning said damages.

In the foregoing extracts our correspondent will find the answer to his first, second, third, and eighth questions. To his fourth question, we say that Selectmen have no authority to contract for the making of a road, without having special instructions from the town, giving them power to make such contract. It is not within our province to say what constitutes wilful trespass.

If a town, at a legal meeting, contracts with a man to make a road, and he fulfils his contract,

they are bound to pay him.

But a town is not bound to fulfil a contract made by Selectmen to build a road, unless the town at a legal meeting, an article being in the warrant for that purpose, instructed the Selectmen to make such contract.

If it can be shown that County Commissioners are wilfully oppressive in their proceedings, they are liable to be impeached.

TOWN MEETINGS.

In our last paper we published an extract from the law which requires Selectmen to prepare alphabetical lists of voters before the twentieth day of February. The next step preparatory to the annual meeting, is the warrant. If your town has never passed a vote determining in what manner your meeting shall be notified, the law requires that a copy of the warrant, attested by the Constable, should be posted up in some public place in the town, at least seven days before the meeting. This means seven full days of twenty-four hours each. But if your town has at a previous meeting determined by vote the mode of notifying meetings—the way thus determined, is the only legal mode; provided it is not contrary to the way pointed out in the law. If the town has determined by vote the place where the meeting shall be held, it must be notified to be held at that place; but if they have not, it should be held at some suitable and convenient place.

There need not be a separate article in the warrant for choosing every officer in a town, but all may be chosen under one article, as in the form annexed. But if Selectmen think best, they can have a separate article for each officer; or they can in article second, mention each officer they wish to elect, as follows: "Art. 2d. To elect town Clerk, Selectmen, Treasurer, Constable," &c., through the whole list; but in this case, it will be well for them at the end of the article to say, "and any other officers that may be necessary for the ensuing year," because some one may be forgotten, when the warrant is made, and if this clause is inserted, they would then be authorized to elect such officers, although not particularly named in the list.

There need not be a separate article for each item of money necessary to be raised, but it may be all in one, as we have given it in the form annexed; and if the highway tax is to be paid in money, it may be added on in the same way; but if it is to be paid in labor and materials, it will be well to insert it as we have given it in the form.

Articles for the acceptance of roads, should very accurately describe each road—its width, course, distance, &c. No town road can be legally such, until a majority of the Selectmen have been on the route, and laid it out; and have made out and signed a written statement of their doings relating thereto, which statement should particularly describe the road, define its limits, &c., and should be presented to the town at the time the road is accepted, to be entered upon the records by the Clerk. Laying out roads is a part of the duty of Selectmen; therefore towns cannot legally appoint a Committee to do it.

The law providing for the instruction of youth, requires that all alterations in the limits of School Districts shall be made at the annual town meeting in the month of March or April; and consequently School Districts cannot be altered at any other meeting of the town. Therefore, if any of your Districts need altering, an article should be inserted in your warrant for that purpose.—The bounds of School Districts should be very clearly and accurately defined, so as to prevent all possibility of mistake.

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No subject can be acted upon that will affect the interest of the town, or any individual, unless an article is inserted in the warrant for that purpose. But a town may appoint a committee to take a subject into consideration and report at a subsequent meeting; but there must be an article in the warrant, calling that meeting to act on the subject of their report.

FORM OF A WARRANT FOR TOWN MEETING.

STATE OF MAINE.

P—, ss. To J. W. Constable of the town of B. in said County. Greeting.

In the name of the State of Maine you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town, lawfully qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet and assemble at — in said town, on the — day of —, at — o'clock. —noon there and then to act upon the following articles, viz:

Article 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

Art. 2d. To choose all the officers necessary to serve the town for the ensuing year.

Art. 3. To raise such sums of money as may be thought necessary to defray town charges, support paupers, and to support schools for the ensuing year.

Art. 4. To raise a sum of money to be expended in labor and materials in making and repairing highways and to determine the price of labor and materials in expending the same.

(Other articles may be added at pleasure.)

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this warrant, and your doings thereon, unto us, on or before the day of meeting aforesaid.

Dated at B. this — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

E. K., } Selectmen
J. C., } of
M. S., } B—.

At the bottom of the copy of the warrant made by the Constable, he should add "A true copy. Attest: J. W., Constable of B."

Then the following notice should be written under, and posted up with it.

Pursuant to the foregoing warrant, I hereby notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of B. lawfully qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet and assemble at the time and place and for the purposes therein mentioned.

J. W., Constable of B.

B. Feb'y —, A. D. 1838.

CONSTABLE'S RETURN.—To be made on the back of the Warrant.

I have notified according to law all the inhabitants of the town of B. qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the within warrant.

J. W., Constable of B.

The further duty of Selectmen with regard to this meeting—the necessary proceedings at the meeting—directions respecting the Clerk's record, forms of bonds for Collector, Constables, Treasurer, &c. &c., will be given in our next, and the succeeding numbers.

AGRICULTURAL.

CORN FODDER.

MR. ROBERTS:—I beg leave to throw out a few hints on the subject of saving corn fodder. The main object of cultivating corn is the grain—the fodder secondary. In some districts, such as the valley of the south branch of Potomac and other beef producing localities, grain and fodder are almost of equal importance. The time of cutting the fodder is to be regulated according to the object of the cultivator. Where grain is the main

object the grain should be allowed to become hard, before the tops and "blades" are taken off; where both are of equal value the grain should only be allowed to *enamel*—that is to form a slight scale of hard substance on the external part. I presume that in no section of country the fodder is most important—if there is such a place then to that section, it is important that the fodder should be saved as soon as the grain is fully grown—while it is in the milk, fit for "roasting ears."

If the "why and because" will be acceptable to your readers, here they are. Saccharine matter, (sugar) forms the basis of nutritive matter in all kinds of grain. It is the sugar also that makes corn fodder nutritious to cattle. The plant contains most sugar when it arrives at maturity—that is when the ear of corn is full grown and its grain full of milk. Every moment after that period it loses some of its sugar, and the grains, become more farinaceous. By the time the grains are fully ripe and hard, the plant has lost most of its sugar. Therefore as the perfection of the grain depends on its abundant supply of saccharine matter from the plant, to abridge that supply before the grain is perfect would be injurious to the grain, and hence the plants should be left undisturbed till that period. But it is not necessary to the perfection of the grain that the tops and blades should remain on the plant one moment longer than until the perfect formation of the farinaceous matter in the grain—as soon as possible after that they may and should be gathered. The plant elaborates a large quantity of saccharine matter more than is sufficient for the grain, and the excess is speedily dissipated by fermentation, after the grain is supplied. This excess may be saved in the fodder, if that be saved as above hinted. It will be perceived, that gathering the fodder while the corn is in the milk, will cause the crop of grain to be light, and that of fodder the best possible. This is the time for those to whom both are equal value to save fodder; that the hardening of the grain is the time for those to whom the grain is the main, and fodder the secondary object, because they will then have a good crop of each; and that for those to whom fodder is no object at all, any time will do to gather it. These latter will have a full crop of corn, but no fodder of value.

I have said that the corn plant was at maturity when the corn was in the milk. This may seem erroneous; but a little reflection will prove it.—From that time forth it begins to decline, until it becomes a mere bundle of vegetable fibre, than which a dry corn stalk is nothing else, and then the ears of corn are fully ripe—that is they have hung upon the drying stalks until they have become perfectly dry—they would have done just as well if hung upon *stakes*. As soon as the grain is hard it is fit to gather, and it is only left on the stalks as the most convenient mode of drying it for the crib. Now if the corn could be dried in any other way, it ought to be gathered as soon as possible, and the stalks saved for fodder, for which they would be valuable. But this cannot be done, and the stalks below the ears are necessarily devoted to the drying of the corn; but surely all the blades and tops should be saved.

The process of curing the fodder deserves attention. If exposed to sunshine and moisture, fermentation of the saccharine matter takes place and that is speedily dissipated in the form of vapour of *spirits*. Few people dream of the quantity of spirits that is set afloat in the atmosphere by every corn field in the fall. The fodder then should be cured as much as possible in the shade—give it plenty of air, but no sun nor moisture.

Farmer & Gardener.] A FARMER.

Hints on Making Pork, Derived from Experience.

MR. TUCKER—I have heard some farmers say, only give them hogs and corn, and they could make pork. This is true, perhaps; but two individuals with hogs and corn of the same quality and goodness, one will make the fattening of pork a profitable business, while with the other it will be a losing concern. This is owing to the different management; and as all farmers love to have some profit for their labor, I have arranged a few hints for the farmer, which you can dispose of as you please.

In the first place be careful to select a good breed of hogs for your farm. There is more difference

in breeds of swine than most farmers seem to imagine, or I am very certain the long nosed, long shanked, forever restless animals that we so frequently see, would by common consent be banished from our farms and our pens. It is not saying too much, that one third of the feed required for a given quantity of pork is saved when fed to the China or Berkshire swine, or a cross of these breeds, rather than the squalling skeletons that disgrace the very name of porker.

Do not delay fattening your pork till winter.—All animals take on fat much more readily in a proper temperature and with the hogs, this should be warm than otherwise. The greatest care will not make a hog as comfortable in January as in October, and the fattening will be in the same proportion.

Let your hogs be kept as quiet as possible.—Some farmers adopt a mode of feeding, by which what is gained in eating, is mostly lost in travelling. Their pens or corn are fed to them from the field, some half or three quarters of a mile from the house; and the trough and pen to which they come for the wash of the kitchen or the refuse of the dairy being at the latter place, this distance must be travelled over some four or six times a day by the animal to get his meals. This course may make healthy hogs, but it is not the best way to make fat ones.

Do not fear that cleanliness will injure your hogs.—To be kept in good health while fattening, hogs should be permitted to come to the ground, or a substitute provided; but the idea that to make a hog fatten he must be permitted daily to ease over his carcass in mud is absurd. Give him in his pen daily a handful of weeds or vegetables with their roots, or when these cannot be had, a supply of fine charcoal with a little flour or sulphur once a week, and you need not fear keeping his exterior too clean and sleek.

Never feed a hog on unground or uncooked food.—Farmers diminish their profits more perhaps by a neglect of this rule, than any other. Grains fed to animals whole, is much of it lost to the purpose of nutrition, as the process of mastication renders but a small part of it sufficiently fine for the juice of stomach to act upon advantageously. The more effectual hard grain can be pulverized the better, and when divided in this way as much as possible, cooking or boiling should be added to render the process as perfect as possible. Allow me to ask the farmer, who sneers at the idea of making his corn into pudding for his hogs, what his family would say were he to order a quart of meal and a little water to be dealt out to them, instead of allowing its conversion into suitable and nutritious food by boiling. Our effort in fattening animals should be, to relieve nature from all the unnecessary labor, and this is most effectually done by grinding or cooking.

Feed hogs at a time no more than they will eat.—We are apt to consider swine as not very particular in matters of taste, but a well fed porker is occasionally very fastidious in his food, and nothing at such times disgusts a swine sooner than to have his trough too deeply replenished. They should have enough at all times, however, and enough in fattening pork, means just as much as the hogs will eat.

Reserve your best and sweetest food for the last.—If you use, as most farmers do; and without it, making pork would be a dead loss to the farmer, at the prices corn and other grain has borne for some years past—apples or potatoes for feeding hogs, let them be given for the purpose of bringing them forward, and the filling up and finishing of the process be done with the corn or peas they are to receive. Apples will make as sweet pork as any feed in the world; but neither these, or potatoes, will give pork of the hardness and consistency of that made from sound corn, and of course where any of this is to be fed, it should be reserved to the time when its good effects will be most sensibly felt.

Experience has convinced me, that by following these few and simple directions, more pork, and of a much better quality, can be made from a given amount of food, than is now usually done; and when it is recollected that at the rate of only 50 lbs. to an individual; a small allowance; one hundred millions of pounds are required in this state, it will be seen that a saving of 20 per cent in the feeding, or an increase of that amount in the product, amounts to a sum handsome in itself.

and worthy of the notice of the producer as well as the consumer.

AN OLD FARMER.
[Genesee Farmer.]

Summary.

A PUFF AND A CUFF.—Friend Drew, of the Banner, takes us in hand for not talking in genuine "booktionary" style. He says,

"Dr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer makes extracts from what he calls Gov. Kent's Message. The Dr. is a member of the Legislature—and a right down excellent one he is too,—can he inform us whether that 'Message' was announced by the Messenger as all Messages must be? If he will look into his 'booktionary,' probably he will have his ideas revived of the difference between a Message and a Speech. We perceive it is common for other papers to make the same mistake. Gov. K. sent no Message to the Legislature.

We beg pardon of brother Drew. He should remember that we talk in plain farmer language, and that we are no Divine. Of course, we lay no claim to so much *acuteness* as he possesses. Besides, we were so surprised to see a live Governor before us, talking the same as any body else would—face to face,—it is no wonder that we should make a few mistakes.—Thank you, Mr. Banner, for the correction, and we will put the puff in our pocket, to repay when you get to be a member of the Legislature.

The following is a list of the Banks which have failed in Massachusetts.

Nahant,	at	Lynn,
Chelsea,		Chelsea,
Middlesex,		Cambridge,
Layfayette,		Boston,
Franklin,		"
Commonwealth,		"
Kilby,		"
Hancock,		"
American,		"

The Fulton Bank, at Boston, is winding up its concerns. Its capital is \$500,000, of which 90 per cent is expected to be lost by the stockholders.—The bills of the Bank are received by the association, so that the holders of them lose nothing.

The bills of the American Bank will probably all be redeemed, though the stockholders will meet with heavy losses.

Counterfeit \$3's on the Weybosset Bank at Providence, are plenty in Massachusetts. The paper is dark colored but strong, and appears as if oiled.

The President has communicated to Congress the correspondence between Gov. Dunlap and the Heads of Department, at Washington, relating to the imprisonment of Mr. Greeley; and also two letters from Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston, demanding of the British Government the release of Mr. Greeley,—to which it appears that no reply had been received at Washington, on the 25th ult.

Domestic Industry.—The Boston Courier contains a most interesting document, a list of the value of the various articles manufactured in Mass., the capital invested and the number of hands employed, as returned by the Assessors, and compiled by the Secretary of State, and his assistants. And now reader can you guess what is the amount of the manufactured products of Massachusetts?—Upwards of NINETY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Of this all the items are strictly manufactures, except wool and the product of the fisheries, the former amounting to \$539,689, and the fisheries to \$7,592,290.

The total value annually produced is 91,765,215; the hands employed 117,352; the capital invested is 54,851,643.

It might be well for Maine to obtain the same information touching her productions.—Ken. Jour.

The Croup.—This terrific disease, fatal in so many cases to children, might have been arrested in many cases where it has proved fatal, if parents would have ready, at all times, a phial containing 2 ounces Syrup of Squills, 40 grains Ipecacuanha, 1 grain Tartar Emetic—and when the disease is

announced by a hollow, ringing cough, resembling rather a bark than a cough, give a tea-spoonful of the above mixture every ten minutes, until free vomiting ensues.

The driver of the United States Mail was murdered on the night of the 19th ult. near Stockton, Alabama, and the mail was robbed. A reward of six hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the murderers.

Kentucky has passed a law establishing a system of education throughout the State. The House of Representatives of Tennessee, by a vote of fifty-eight to seven, has passed a bill "to establish a System of Common Schools.

The want of Colleges for Education in the higher branches is severely felt in Louisiana. No less than \$200,000 are said to be paid by the inhabitants of that State, for the education of their children at the Colleges of other States.

A Packed Jury.—During a late trial in one of the interior towns of North-Carolina, the twelve jurors were stowed away each night in a bed in a room six feet by eight.

A Nantucket Whaling captain reports that the fog was so thick one morning on the coast of Peru, his cook mixed it up with slush and water, and made bitters of it.

The Providence Journal says, that counterfeit two dollar bills, of the Merchants' Bank in that city, are in circulation.

The steamboat Pittsburg, on the 14th ult. struck a snag about three miles below Baton Rouge, and sunk shortly afterwards. The value of the boat and cargo was about \$27,000. No lives were lost.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

SENATE.—The bill entitled an additional act concerning the public money apportioned to the State of Maine, was taken up, and the question was on passing the bill to be engrossed. Laid on the table, after considerable discussion.

HOUSE.—Various petition were referred, and orders passed in concurrence.

Various reports on petitions and orders were accepted in concurrence.

Passed to be Enacted.—Bill relative to the admission of Attornies—Resolve paying Boothbay its portion of the Surplus Revenue.

The Bill for the repeal of the Small Bill law was taken up, and Mr. Goodenow moved its indefinite postponement, because he believed his constituents desired that disposition of the question. The vote was taken by yeas and nays—yeas, 60, nays 114.

Various amendments were then proposed, which produced considerable discussion, some were adopted and the main question was taken and carried by a vote of 94 to 6.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

SENATE.—Various petitions were referred and orders passed in concurrence—Various reports on petitions and orders were accepted in concurrence.

Ordered that the committee on Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making further provisions in the law relative to Elections.

HOUSE.—A communication from the Governor transmitting a resolve of Massachusetts and Vermont in relation to the Franking privilege came from the Senate referred to a select Committee. The House concurred.

MR. HAMLIN of Hampden from the committee to whom was referred an order and a resolve relating to the time of holding the annual State Election and the sitting of the Legislature, reported that legislation was inexpedient, and the same was accepted.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—Ordered that the Committee on the Wheat Bounty be directed to report on the claims before them on the 20th of February.

MR. GREEN called up the order relative to the Central Bank, &c. and moved to amend by inserting "provided the public good require," instead of "if any violation of their charter reaches their ear," and after some discussion the order and amendment were laid on the table.

HOUSE.—On motion of MR. NASH, Ordered, that the Committee on State Lands inquire into

the expediency of appropriating to the town of Addison some of the public lands of the State for school and ministerial funds.

On motion of MR. SMITH, Ordered, that the Committee on State Lands inquire into the expediency of authorizing and directing the Land Agent to procure from the land office of Mass. a copy of the plans and surveys of all the Islands sold by Mass, designating when and to whom sold, and to deposit the same in the Land Office at Augusta and Bangor.

MR. FOX had leave to present a resolve relating to the school funds of the several towns, read once and tomorrow assigned for a second reading.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—The Governor's message accompanied by the Report of the Warden of the State Prison was referred to the Committee on the State Prison.

The report on the Geological survey was referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Resolve to repeal the resolve paying the members of the Legislature in American gold, was called up and Mr. Woodbury moved its indefinite postponement, which was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 13, nays 12.

HOUSE.—Report of Warden and Inspector of State Prison was referred to committee on State Prison.

On motion of Mr Hamlin of Hampden, Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of excepting certain property of Physicians and Lawyers from attachment.

On motion of Mr. Ayer, Ordered, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of establishing a Court for the special cognizance of questions of law.

On motion of Mr. Norton, Ordered, that the Governor be requested to communicate to the House the return made by the Surveyor General of the survey made last season from the Aroostook river to the river St. Johns with the field book and plan of the same.

On motion of Mr. Moulton, Ordered, That Messrs. Moulton, Came of Buxton, Otis, Gray of Greenfield, Nash, Holmes, Hayford, Robbins, Turner and Lemond with such as the Senate may join be a committee to inquire into the expediency of enacting a penal Statute to prevent Justices of the Peace, Lawyers and others from taking unlawful fees.

MR. BRADBURY of N. Gloucester, presented the petition of Elizabeth Stevens et als, ladies of Andover, for the repeal of the License Law, and moved the reading of the same. He thought the ladies should be heard and attended to from the uttermost parts of the State. The petition which was short but comprehensive, was read and referred.

On motion of MR. BUTLER Ordered, That Messrs. Butler, Came of Alford, Smith of Cumberland, Patten, Weeks of Clinton, Allen of Oxford, Coburn, Atwood of Frankfort, Trusrell and Delesdernier, with such as the Senate may join be a committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that roads laid out by County Commissioners shall be made at the expense of the County wherein located.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

SENATE.—The Bill for the repeal of the Small Bill Law came up; the amendments of the House were rejected: Mr. Greene proposed a substitute, the effect of which was, to make a general suspension for two years—and to prohibit the banks from declaring any dividend, till they had resumed specie payment,—and on motion of Mr. Smart the bill and amendment were laid on the table. The same gentleman moved that 2000 copies be printed for the use of the Legislature, which prevailed.

HOUSE.—An additional act concerning the public money, &c. came from the Senate further amended, and committed to the same committee. The House concurred in adopting the amendment, and recommitting.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a copy of the progress of the Geological Survey of the State and expenses attending the same, which was referred to the committee on Agriculture.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the return of the Surveyor General of the survey of the road made during the last ses-

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RETAIL (Co

APPLES—bu Deser Cook BACON—lb. BEEF—in qu BREWERY CORN—bush. Southern FLOUR—cwt. Country HAY—per to LARD—lb.

son, from the termination of the Aroostook road to the Madawaska settlement, with field notes and plan of the same—referred to the committee on State lands.

Sundry petitions and other papers from the Senate were disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Delesdernier, Ordered that the committee on the Militia enquire into the expediency of having attached to each Regiment of Militia one company of Riflemen, to number forty rank and file, and for the State to furnish the rifles.

On motion of same, Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so altering the "poor debtor law," as to permit a poor debtor, when about to take the oath, to surrender to the creditor on certain conditions, any property of which said debtor may be possessed, over the amount of articles exempt by law from taxation.

The order relative to an inquiry into the doings of certain Banks, came from the Senate amended, and the House receded and concurred.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

SENATE.—The Small Bill Law was called up and discoursed most of the day.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill authorizing the city of Portland to hold real estate—Resolve in favor of H. S. Noyes, as amended.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Dunlap ordered that the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of passing a law prohibiting persons from receiving pay as members of the House who are not constitutionally elected and who have not due certificates thereof.

The House, after considerable discussion, voted to repeal so much of the Resolve which requires the Treasurer of State to pay the members of the Legislature in American Gold and Silver.

The Chambersburg Repository states, that, as an evidence of the mildness of the present winter, which has seldom or never been experienced in that part of the country, a viper was killed on the South mountain on Thursday last, which when attacked, showed battle, and was as active as such venomous snakes generally are in mid-summer.

The Grasshoppers, near Norristown, Pa., have actually made their appearance—finding the thermometer that day at 68. Their meteorological prognostics don't come up to the beaver's—they haven't the bump of prophecy—or deduce very false conclusions.

MARRIED,

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Tobie, Mr. Charles E. Hodges to Miss Zelinda W. Pinkham, both of this town.

In Leeds, Mr. Henry A. Torsey, of Winthrop, to Miss Judith B. Day, of Leeds.

In Phillips, on the 3d inst. Mr. Josiah F. Prescott, to Miss Thirsa L. Dow.

DIED,

In Augusta, Mr. William L. Todd, of the firm of Sweetser & Todd, of this town, aged 25.

In New Orleans, Mr. John P. Child, late of this town, aged 20.

In this town, on the 2d inst. a child of Mr. E. Hubbard, aged 5.

In Woodstock, (N. B.) Mr. Edmund Pray, formerly of this town.

In Winthrop, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Capt. Hushai Thomas.

In Winthrop, very suddenly, Mrs. — Stanley, widow of the late Mr. Henry Stanley.

RETAIL PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,—At Hallowell.

(Corrected for the Maine Farmer.)

FEBRUARY 10.

APPLES—bushel	
Desert	50 a 62
Cooking	34 a 40
BACON—lb.	8 a 11
BEEF—in quarters	5 a 6
BREXSWAX	20 a 25
CORN—bush.	
Southern	1,25
FLOUR—cwt.	
Country	3,75
HAY—per ton	\$12 a 14
LARD—lb.	12 a 14

MEAL—bush.	
Indian	1,25 a 1,32
Rye	1,25 a 1,37
WHEAT	1,34 a 1,50
OATS	33 a 38
PEAS	1,00 a 1,25
PORK—lb.	
Round Hog	7 a 9
POULTRY—lb.	
Turkeys	9 a 10
Chickens	7

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1838

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market 380 Beef Cattle, 1075 Sheep. Forty Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—No particular variation from last week. We quote to correspond, viz: Extra \$7 a 7 25; first quality 6 50 a 7; second quality 5 75 a 6 25; third quality 4 50 a 5 50.

Sheep.—We notice sales at 2 38, 2 62, \$3, 3 50, \$4 and 5 50.

Swine.—None at market.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Range of the Thermometer, at Hallowell, in a shaded Northerly exposure.

1838.

FEBRUARY, | Sunrise. | Noon. | Sunset. | Weather.

3	4	17	16	F. F. F.
4	14	20	16	S. C. S.
5	4	18	17	F. F. F.
6	8	26	22	F. F. F.
7	6	29	26	F. C. S.
8	22	40	30	S. F. C.
9	22	29	24	C. C. S.

Abbreviations.—F. for Fair weather; C. Cloudy; S. Snow; R. Rain.

NOTICE.

The members of the Ken. County Ag. Society, are hereby notified that their Annual meeting will be held on Wednesday the 14th day of Feb., instant, at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,—to elect the officers of the Society, and transact such other business as may be deemed important. Attest,

S. BENJAMIN.

Winthrop, Feb. 6, 1838.

1500 BUSHELS CORN,

For sale at No. 2, Perley Building. Also a fresh supply of GROCERIES, English and domestic Goods. 20 Bags prime Coffee. 3 Tierces Rice, &c.

At wholesale or retail, by

JAMES A. WOODBRIDGE.

Hallowell, Feb. 1, 1838.

3w1

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership lately existing under the firm of CHANDLER & DODD, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved; and it devolves on said Chandler to settle the concerns of said Firm.

SAMUEL CHANDLER,
SOLOMON L. DODD.

Winthrop, January 27th, 1838.

1tf

I continue the Stove business at my store; and having a fine assortment, respectfully invite those who are wishing to buy Cooking Stoves, to call and examine mine.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

F. SCAMMON,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

No. 4, Merchants' Row,

HALLOWELL.

Keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

1tf

If any one is in want of a good Second hand Sleigh, Harness, two Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Whip, &c., he can purchase them cheap, by calling on BEN. C. EASTMAN, or at this Office.

Feb. 1, 1838.

WANTED,

At this Office, as an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS,—A Smart Active Lad 15 or 16 years of age. One of good habits from the Country would be preferred.

FEB. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ASA GREENLEAF, late of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS B. SEAVEY, Executor.

Hallowell, Oct. 30, 1837.

52

SALT—SALT.

125 Hhds. Liverpool Salt.

50 " Turks Island do.

40 Bags Blown do.

For sale low, by

WM. NASON & Co.

S. KENDALL,

Would inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Repairing Business, at his old Stand, nearly opposite the Town Landing; where all Watches will be repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted, as usual.

Keeps on hand Gold Beads; Silver Table & Tea Spoons; Plated do; and JEWELRY;—All which will be sold low, for Cash.

Hallowell, Feb. 2d, 1838.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a connection, and will hereafter transact business, under the name and firm, of SAWTELL & MASON.

A. S. SAWTELL.

A. H. MASON.

Hallowell, Sept. 1, 1837.

SAWTELL & MASON,

Having removed to Store No. 3, Merchant's Row, (next door to Scammon's) now offer at wholesale and retail, a prime assortment of W. I. GOODS & FAMILY GROCERIES at the lowest Boston prices for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. Families and others who are in want of Wines and Spirits for medicine, may depend upon having them pure as imported, by applying at No. 3. Also, pure juice of the Grape, imported expressly for Churches in this country.

January 1, 1838.

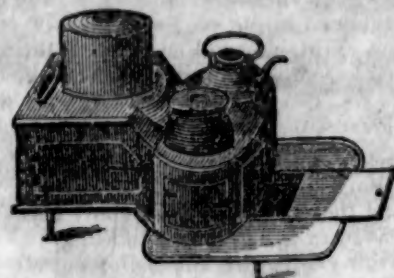
52

S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are— STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES AND JAMES' IMPROVED COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwellings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FUNNEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

43

FEATHERS—FEATHERS.

A good assortment of Feathers on consignment, for sale by

WM. NASON & Co.

POETRY.

A LEGEND.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Upon a rock that high and sheer
Rose from a mountain's breast,
A weary hunter of the deer
Had sat him down to rest,
And bared to the soft summer air,
His hot, red brow and sweaty hair.

All dim in haze the mountains lay,
With dimmer vales between,
And rivers glimmered on their way
By forests, faintly seen;
While ever rose a murmuring sound
From brooks below and bees around.

He listened and he seemed to hear
A voice so soft and low,
That whether in the mind or ear,
The listener scarce might know;
With such a tone so sweet and mild,
The watching mother lulls the child.

"Thou weary huntsman," thus it said,
"Thou faint with toil and heat!
The pleasant land of rest is spread
Before thy very feet,
And those whom thou wouldst gladly see
Are waiting there to welcome thee."

He looked, and 'twixt the earth and sky,
Amidst the noon-tide haze,
A shadowy region met his eye,
And grew beneath his gaze;
As if the vapors of the air
He gathered into shapes so fair.

Groves freshened as he looked, and flowers
Showed bright on rocky bank,
And fountains swelled beneath the bowers,
Where deer and pheasant drank,
He saw the glittering streams—he heard
The rustling bow, the twittering bird.

And friends—the dead—in boyhood dear,
There lived, and walked again;
And there was one who many a year
Within her grave had lain,
A fair young girl, the region's pride—
His heart was breaking when she died.

Bounding, as was her wont, she came,
Right toward his resting place,
And stretched her hand, and called his name,
With sweet and smiling face,
Forward, with fixed and eager eyes,
The hunter leaned in act to rise.

Forward he leaned, and headlong down
Plunged from that craggy wall;
He saw the rocks, steep, stern and brown,
An instant in his fall—
A fearful instant and no more—
The dream and life at once were o'er!

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

STRANGE STORY.

It is eighteen years since the commune of Laudo, in the department of Gard, was the scene of a most bloody deed. A woman, the mother of several children, was murdered in the night, and her body was found buried in a field close to the house of her brother-in-law, upon whom many other circumstances conspired to fix the guilt of this crime. He was tried, found guilty, and condemned to perpetual hard labor. This man was then in his 56th year.—The letters 'T. P.'—(travaux a perpetuite,) were branded on his shoulder, but his last words to that society which cast him from it were 'I am innocent.'

For twelve years the unfortunate Bertrand continued an inmate of that scene of horrors, a French bagnio, and during the whole of that time his conduct was calculated to gain for him the esteem of his superiors. He never ceased to proclaim his innocence, and his confidence that one day the truth of his declaration would be acknowledged. At the end of the twelfth year of his confinement, when he had entered his 68th year, as a reward for his good conduct, the term of his imprisonment was reduced to 12 years, thus affording him the prospect, that in the 80th year of his age he might be allowed to turn his back upon the gates of his prison.

Bertrand was not, however, satisfied: it was the vindication of his character for which alone he wished to live, and to which he never ceased to

look forward with confident hope. On attaining his 70th year, Bertrand was excused from further labor, and confined to the Central House of confinement in Rennes. About three weeks ago, a letter, addressed to Bertrand, arrived from his native village. It was written by an officer of rank, who had been his neighbor, and had frequently befriended him before the fearful stain had been cast upon his character. This letter informed the prisoner that his innocence would in a short time be openly acknowledged; that by the order of the Procureur General a fresh inquiry had been instituted; and that there was no doubt that in a few days his (Bertrand's) innocence would be fully established. 'My poor Bertrand,' said his correspondent, 'you will be restored to society, where I am sure you will conduct yourself as in your happier days. Courage, Bertrand! you will behold again the mountain of Plazzelles, that of St. Pierre, and my old Chateau de Be.'

It had been ascertained that the murder had been committed by the husband of the victim, and that he had buried the body near Bertrand's house, to divert suspicion from himself. The children of the murderer were aware of the truth, but during their father's life they kept the secret inviolate. On his death, however, they became less reserved; some hints were at first dropped, and public attention having been recalled to the almost forgotten affair of Bertrand, an inquiry was set on foot, the result of which was a complete vindication of his character from the horrid charge that had so long weighed upon it.

Poor Bertrand, however, was not destined to behold again his native mountains, nor his friend the officer, to whose zeal he had been mainly indebted for the recognition of his innocence,—nor his aged wife. The formalities required by the French system of centralization, before the order for the prisoner's discharge could be made out, occupied several days, and when it reached Rennes, poor Bertrand had already been emancipated from captivity. He died on the second day after that on which he received the letter from his friend, and his last words were, 'I knew the day would come, at length, when my innocence would be recognized!'—*French Paper.*

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—of Hartford Connecticut.

This Company has been doing business for more than twenty years, and during that period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice.

The subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will make policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire on almost every description of property, on the most reasonable terms.

JESSE AIKEN.

Hallowell, Jan. 12, 1838.

50



FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.,

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, particularly the Pears and the Plums, were never before so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superior assortment of finest kinds; and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early. This being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy; color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge.

Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

51—1 June.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.

PLASTER.

On consignment 200 casks prime ground Plaster, from Calais Mills, for sale by T. B. MERRICK.

GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

Is undoubtedly superior to any other article heretofore offered to the public; as it has never failed of giving relief in any one case, where it has been taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort are well known in this vicinity, and its qualities highly approved by the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, a few Certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with those diseases for which it is designed.

This may certify that I, a citizen of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, have made use of a portion of Sears' Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller, perhaps, one half of a viol, and do say that it is decidedly superior to any other medicine I have ever made use of, (and the kinds are many I have used) for a cough. It has cured me of a cough I have had for some time, also a little child of mine who had been for some time past, severely afflicted with a cough is completely cured by making use of the same, so that from a good opinion of my own, and in accordance with the above trial, I am prepared to recommend its good qualities to any who may be suffering under the above complaint. STILLMAN THORP.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837.

This certifies that during last winter I was very much troubled by a cough and obstructions in breathing, occasioned by a cold which I caught at a fire at the foot of Winthrop street last winter, and was entirely cured by two or three spoonfuls of Sears' Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller, and will take this opportunity of recommending it to all who are so troubled. L. H. NICHOLS.

Hallowell, May 17, 1837.

On the inside wrapper are to be found many remarkable instances of cure, in addition to the above.

DIRECTIONS.—Keep the bottle closely stopped.—Before using, let it be well shaken.

An adult may take a tea-spoonful morning and evening, and half a tea-spoonful at noon—Children from 10 to 12, half—those from 5 to 7, one fourth, and those from 2 to 3 years of age, about one eighth that quantity. It can be taken in sugar, molasses, or honey, or taken clear. If the bowels are costive, take small doses of Castor Oil or manna and senna. Let the diet be light and nutritive, and the exercise (if the patient can bear it) frequent but moderate.

A few doses are generally sufficient to cure a common cold. If seasonable application be made to this Vegetable Pulmonary Syrup of Liverwort, and the above directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

In the most distressing and violent cases of Asthma and Phthisis, from one and a half to two tea-spoonfuls repeated, if necessary, once in fifty minutes, will seldom fail of giving immediate or complete relief. Patients of a weak constitution may begin with less doses than above directed, and gradually increase them; and some may find it necessary to take more than the quantity above stated.

The direction to every genuine Bottle is signed by H. Fuller, and his name stamped in the seal. The outside label will be signed by T. B. MERRICK, Hallowell, to whom all orders must be directed.

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his supply of ground Plaster from the Lubec Mills, which will be sold by the cask or bushel. Produce taken in exchange.

The Plaster ground and put up at the Lubec mills has now been 4 years in use, and has been so well tested both in its quality and benefit that the farmer may use it with confidence in its being the cheapest and best dressing they can obtain for their farms.

Also on hand 300 hhds Turks Island and Liverpool Salt; 50 bags Salt; Hhds Porto Rico and Hannah Molasses: 150 quintils Cod & Pollock Fish; 50 bags prime Coffee at 10 cts by the bag; Tea, Sugar, Rice, Tar, Resin, Oil, &c. &c.

Wanted as above, 100 tons English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 21, 1837.

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

A good assortment of Tea Sets, common Teas, Nappies, Dishes, Plates, Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. will be found for sale low, by

WM. NASON & Co.

GLASS.

40 Boxes 7 by 9 Waterford GLASS just received and for sale by T. B. MERRICK.

Hallowell, Nov. 28, 1837.